SUPPLEMENT TO THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1742.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1769.

New Advertisements.

TO BE LETT, and entered on immediately.

THE HOUSE in Tradd-ſtreet, wherein the Subſcriber now lives. And, A HOUSE in Friend-ſtreet, of 8 good rooms, and every other deſirable convenience for a family. Apply to SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, junior.

JOHN BENFIELD,

In Tradd Street, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Manſell, Corbett, & Roberts, *has for ſale, on the very loweſt terms, FOR CASH:*

EXTRAORDINARY fine RAISINS, at 2/3 per pound by the caſk, and 2/6 per pound, by any quantity not leſs than 25 pounds weight;—RUM of all ſorts;—BRANDY of an exceeding good quality;—GIN, MADERA WINE, CHERRY BOUNCE, and ſundry other LIQUORS;—Corks, SHIP BREAD, empty Bottles, 1 & 2 gallon Stone Jugs;—beſt London white Wine and common VINEGAR;—Myrtle-Wax, and Tallow CANDLES of all ſorts:——With which, Merchants and others, may be ſupplied, on the ſhorteſt notice. [42—48.]

FERGUSON's-FERRY RACES,

WILL be on TUESDAY the 21ſt, WEDNESDAY the 22d, and THURSDAY the 23d Days of February (inſtant.)—Any Gentlemen that chuſe to ſend their HORSES there, may depend on having them well taken Care of, and fed with good Oats, Corn-Blades, &c. by

VALENTINE LYNN.

TO BE SOLD,

The Scooner PITT,

BElonging to the eſtate of Henry Richardſon, deceaſed: Likewiſe the Boat Negroes with or without the Scooner.——Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either, may apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, on the Bay.

All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accompts. properly atteſted, to

t.f. ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, Executrix.

At STOTT'S

MANCHESTER WARE-HOUSE,

BEDON'S-ALLEY:

Juſt imported, in the PORTLAND, Captain HIGGINS,

A Compleat Aſſortment of CUTLERY-WARE, to be ſold, upon their uſual cheap terms, for ready money.——Exceeding good white OSNABRUGS, at 3/9 per yard, by the piece.

N. B. The above were ſent out by *Charles Littlewood*, the Manufacturer at *Sheffield*, and late Store-keeper in *Charles-Town*.

For CAPE-FEAR, in NORTH-CAROLINA,

The Scooner CAPE-FEAR PACKET, ROBERT SCOTT Maſter.

(To ſail the 18th inſtant.)

FOR freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board (at Mr. Burn's wharf.

Who has a few barrels of FLOUR and CYDER, and a few boxes of SOAP, to diſpoſe of.

A Lettre, dated Paris, 10th of May, 1880, addreſſed to a great Stateſman in London.

SIR,

SINCE I enjoys the comfort of a retired life, I have ſpent a part of my time in reading the annals of the laſt century, and have found there ſutch relations which neither myſelf, nor any of my aquentences, can believe.

It is a repreſentation of futch ſircomſtences and actions tranſacted in and by your nation, the like, I belief, nevre was ſince the world begon, and that is what renders them ſo very incredible.

Som of my friends thinks that our contrymen have invented them, in ordre to defame your nation; others ſays that, perhaps, there may be ſom truth in it, becauſe wee do not hear or read that the Engliſh nation evre did contredict it during the times that the truth could be known by every body either conſerned or inquiſitif.

But as wee are removed by our birth to ſutch a great diſtence from the time in which ſo unheard behavour is ſaid to have been tranſacted, wee cannot better com to the knowlege of it then by remounting as near as wee can towards the fountain head, to enquire of men of great reading, and well verſed in ſtates affaires, eſpecially within the very nation itſelf where dem ſtrange adventures are ſaid to have happened.

I do therefore, for the ſattisfaction of my friends and of myſelf, deſire of you the faveur to let us know what wee may ſafely belief about it.

In ordre that you may ſattisfy our curioſity without mutch fatiguing yourſelf, I will lay before you a conciſe and plaine extract of only a few of thoſe ſtrange things repreſented in our records conſerning your nation which wee finds to be paſt our power of believing.

But to make the narration inteligible enough I muſt begin a little higher.

Wee do read, that in the begining of the laſt century the inhabitants of Engliſh America were a very induſtrieus ſett of people; that they traded both to ours and to the Spaniſh ſetlements; that the ballance of that trade was very mutch in theyr faveur, ſo that they caryed home every year immence treſors in gold and ſilver coine; that all the hard money which they could thus muſtre up they would from time to time ſend it ovre to theyr mother contry for manufactured goods; and that, to enable themſelves to do it the more effectualy, they, among themſelves, would be content to take a certain kind of bills often very ragged inſtead of good caſh, the which bills they called paper money; that by ſutch means they made theyr mother contry very opulent and powerfull, to the great prejudice of our nation and allies, while they themſelves could not but be in a very thriving condition.

Thus mutch wee do eaſyly believe; but hoo can believe what follow, viz. That, altho' it was evidant that the more them Engliſh Americans did thrive, the more opulent and powerfull they cauſed theyr mother contry to be, by yearly ſending as aforeſaid all theyr hard caſh ovre ſea, that nevretheleſs they were reſtrained, forbidden by authority, to trade in them very parts of America where they could get the moſt gold and ſilver coine to pay for the manufactured goods which they did get from England? Is that to be believed?

Farther wee reads, that, being thus opreſſed, theyr debts increaſed exceedingly in England, for want of a ſuffiſiant quantity of propre remittence, (a natural and unavoidable concequence of Engliſh proceeding) ſo that meny of them bethought themſelves on the making for theyr own uſe mesy of thoſe articles which they was acoſtumed to get from theyr mother contry, ſo that England would immediately have begon to decline in her increaſing trade of exportation, if the fame of the former American proſperity had not draw'd conſtently Germans, Swiſhers, and other new comers, in them coloneys, before theyr griavences was known abroad.

Farther our records ſays, that, either to mend or agravate the matter, the Engliſh P. thought propre to forbid the making or prolonging the uſe of paper money in theyr American colonyes; that them Americans repreſented meny of theyr grivences to theyr mother contry, and among other repreſentations ſhowed, that it was acting againſt ſelf intereſt thus to opreſs them; but that thoſe remonſtrences were diſregarded in England. O! aſtoniſhing ſircomſtences! if ſuch unexpected caryage ſhould have been done.

Farther wee read, that this quarill bettween England and her colonyes ſerved very mutch to open the eyes of our's and of the Spaniſh court; ſo that they begon to ſee that it was our American colonyes which had ſo mutch contributed to render England ſo powerfull by the chanill of her American ſubjects: Whereupon them two courts did effectually ſtopp what litle comerce the Engliſh Americans were ſtill driveing privately in our's and the Spaniſh ſetlements; the which ſtepp helped very much to force the Engliſh Americans to neglect part of theyr planting, and to manufactur, as much as poſſible, what they was uſed to buy from theyr mother contry.

This wee can well believe; but hoo can we believe that England did lead us in the way to diſtreſs her colonyes, to the deſtruction of her moſt flowriſhing trade and proſperity?

Wee cannot! wee cannot believe, that the leading men of a ſo refined nation, in a ſo enlitened and polite age, could be ignorent anough to act ſo contrary unto the well fare of theyr King and contry.

Wee reads alſo, that, during ſom of the above mentioned diſputes bettween England and her American ſubjects, our King and his allies had a vigoreous warre with your King and his allies, and that, during the ſame, your Americans did ſuport theyr King with theyr eſtates and blood, beond what either our's or your progenitours evre did expect, and that they did ſo very chearfully and willingly, becauſe it was don in a way which they thought to be conſtitutional, and agreable to the chartre of every reſpective province; and that they envolved themſelves into vaſt debts, not only to defend theyr own own teritory, but chearfully to help theyr King to invade and ſubdue our ereditary land and ſetlements, not only on the continent, but even on the iſlends then belonging to us and Spain.

And yet for all that wee reads, that ſoon aſtre that, to us, moſt deſtructive war was ended, the P. thought propre to raiſe money for the croune upon theyr American ſubjects, in a way which the coloniſts affirmed to be unconſtitutional, and contrary to theyr chartre's right, altho' the coloniſts declared that they would always be ready to ſuport theyr King in any emergency with theyr lives and eſtates, to the utmoſt of theyr power, as they had don formerly, whenever he ſhould call upon them to do it in a conſtitutional manner; but that, in ſpite of all theyr remonſtrences and exclamations, that, by them, moſt abhorred act, which they called the Stamp-Act, was intruded upon them.

Whereby they where ſo mutch alarmed, that they reſolved not to trafick any more untill that act ſhould be repealed, and, in the maine time, to pettition theyr King for that repeal.

Upon which effectual reſolution, England, which had already felt a great declantion in her American trade, finding it now on a ſuddent entierly ſtop'd, got in an uprore, and the King granted the repeal of that P————ry Act, but not of the other opreſſive laws, which them Americans affirmed to be meny and griveous.

Our chronicles ſays farther, that upon this them Americans thought that theyr mother contry ſhould be wiſer for the futur, and would begin to ſee how her proſperity depended upon that of her colonyes, and how good it would be for her to keep in a ſtate of good inteligence with them; but that the colonyſts were very mutch miſtaken in theyr expectations, for they were told by theyr reſpective Gouverneur, that the convention of four men, deputed to New-York, to draw up the aforeſaid pettition, in the name of the aſſamblys of all the provinces, was looked upon by theyr ſuperiors as unlawfull and ſeditious; and that the colonyes were forbidden, upon paine of forfaiting theyr chartre's right and privilages, evre to make ſutch another meeting.

Hoo can believe that? ſhurely it ſounds mutch more like a fiction then like a true narration; but what coms aſtre do not ſound any more credible; for,

Our records ſays, that, during the afore-mentioned ſtagnation of trade, the Engliſh Americans had leaſure, as well as nead, to neglect theyr planting more and more, and to turn theyr induſtry more then evre to make clothes and other neceſſaries among themſelves; and that, O! is it poſſible? as if old England had been afraid that her formerly flowriſhing trade with her colonyes, ſhould get agin upon its former good footing, ſhe thought propre to lay duties upon the landing in her colonyes ſom of thoſe very ſorts of goods which the northern colonyſts were already making for theyr own conſumption, altho' them Americans affirmed and proteſted, that this way of raiſing a revenue to the croune was unconſtitutional, and contrairy unto theyr chartre's right.

That, upon this extreordinary and entierly unexpected event, the colonyſts bethought themſelves upon theyr late way of obtaining redres; firſt, to break off agin from the buying of European goods, and to pettition theyr King againſt this unconſtitutional way of riſeing a revenue to the croune, offring agin to do in a conſtitutional way all what leyd in theyr power for his ſervice.

But now they could not, as before, aſſamble three or four deputies, to draw up that pettition in the name of all the provinces, becauſe they was forbidden to do it again as aforeſaid; therefore the aſſambly of Boſton adviſed the others to draw up ſutch a pettition each for her reſpective province, and ſo to ſend each of 'hem one unto theyr reſpective agents in London, in order to have them preſented to the King.

But wee reads, that every Aſſambly was told by its reſpective Gouverneur, that the King did look upon ſutch a proceding as of a moſt dengerous and factious tendency, and that he had orders to diſſolve them, if they would not deſiſt from that undretaking.

Nay, our records goes ſo far as to affirm, that moſt every Aſſambly which did not deſiſt were diſſolved by theyr reſpective Gouverneur, for no other crime but that of continuing to draw up a moſt humble and dutyfull pettition to theyr King.

So that a great part of theyr right and privilages was actually ſuſpended, only for being ſo bold as to pettition theyr King once more in a caſe where they thought themſelves opreſſed, and theyr conſtitution ovreturned.

But, Sir, our chronicles do not ſtop there, but do affirm, that this enigmatical behaviour was carried mutch further yet; for they do actualy relate, that, at the cloſur of the here above mentioned conqueſt of our land and ſettlements, the Engliſh Parliament found that theyr Northern Americans had acted for the ſervice of theyr King willingly and generouſly, and ſo much byond theyr hability, that they thought it needful to grant them the ſum of two hundred thouſend pound ſterling to help them to pay ſom parts of the exceſſive debts which they had contracted, generouſly and unexpectedly, in and for the ſervice of theyr King; and yet for all that, as if England had been afraid that theyr American ſubjects ſhould ruin themſelves and theyr poſterity in willingly and generouſly ſerving theyr King, ſhe thought propre, at the heave and expectation of a new war with our Monarch, to opreſs her American ſubjects with a great nombre of European ſoldiers, in order to compell them generous Americans to conſent or ſubmit to pay a revenu to the croune in a way which they affirmed to be illegal.

Can that be believed without having a blind and implicit faith, which do ſtick at nothing? indead, if thoſe incredible ſtorys were enjoyned unto us by a cannon of our mother church, we would think ourſelves in duty bound to believe them implicitly, like we do meny otherways incredible miracles ſaid to have been don by ſom of our ſaints in every age of the church; but as this coms to us only by humen authority, wee think that we have a right to enquire into the vericity thereof.

For the preſant I ſhall mention no more; but do beg that, if your kind anſwer ſhould happen to be on the affirmative, you would alſo be pleaſed to unravel unto us that ſo ſtrenge and moſt intricate paradox; and to let us know, if you can, weather there was not more baſeneſs then ignorence in that ſo very comical behaviour of ſome of them which were then at the halm of G————nt?—In the maine time, I remaine, Sir, your, &c. AMAZED.

A ſerious anſwer is expected.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 9

On Saturday the 31ſt ult. his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to give his aſſent to 30 acts paſſed this ſeſſion, in the courſe of which they have remphased a petition to his Majeſty, another to the Lords, and a remonſtrance to the Commons of Great Britain, in order to obtain a redreſs of grievances; and having recognized the Maſſachuſett's Bay circular letter, they entered into a number of reſolves in favour of Liberty, and the Rights of their Conſtituents: And on Monday laſt, his Excellency the Governor, was pleaſed to diſſolve the Houſe of Aſſembly, with the following Speech.

GENTLEMEN,

THE addreſs preſented to me on the 23d of November laſt, in anſwer to my meſſage, concerning the riot which was inſolently attempted in this city, ſince the meeting of the houſe of aſſembly, gave me the moſt ſanguine expectations, that the preſent ſeſſion would have terminated with honour to yourſelves, and real benefit to your conſituents: The general abhorrence without doors of all immoderate meaſures, confirmed me in theſe ſentiments, and it is with the utmoſt concern, I am now under the neceſſity of expreſſing myſelf in terms, as painful and diſagreeable to me, as they poſſibly can be to the houſe.

The extraordinary nature of certain reſolves lately entered on your journals; ſome ſtrictly repugnant to the laws of Great-Britain, and others, with an apparent tendency to give offence, where common prudence would avoid it, have put it out of my power to continue this aſſembly any longer.

I obſerve by your journals, that you have prepared repreſentations of the ſtate of the colony to be preſented to his Majeſty: claims that reſpect the ſupremacy of Great Britain, are of ſo important and delicate a nature, that every motive of duty and intereſt, urge you at this critical juncture, to avoid offence, and conciliate a favourable audience to your petitions. From the late aſſurances you gave me, I hope they are expreſſed in ſuch terms of decency and reſpect, as may recommend them to the royal ear, and merit the attention of the parliament.

For my own part, I have ſteadily aimed at, and ſhall ſtill continue my endeavours to promote the proſperity of the colony; and I cannot help lamenting, that you have ſuffered an intemperate heat ſo far to

prevail in your house, that my duty forbids me to countenance your present conduct; for, after you had once resolved to lay your case before his Majesty, it must evidently appear, that the measures you have since pursued, were not only unnecessary, but in the present exigency of affairs, dangerous to the colony.

I still entertain so good an opinion of the house in general, that I am willing to impute these proceedings to error; and shall in my representations of them to his Majesty, place them in the properest light, to prevent, as far as lays in my power, any unfavourable misconceptions of the people committed to my care, and do that justice which is required at my hands to the many, who have the real interest of the country at heart; and who have wished to see fairer prospects of advantage derived to the community from your sessions, than the conclusion of it seems to promise.——I do now, in his Majesty's name, dissolve this assembly; and this assembly is hereby dissolved accordingly.

H. MOORE.

We hear the writs that were issued last Thursday for calling a new assembly, are returnable the 14th of February.

BOSTON, JANUARY 9.

The Speaker of the late House of Representatives for this Province, received the following Letter by last Post.

SIR,

BY Order of the General Assembly of this Colony, I am to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th February last; and am directed to assure you that they are much obliged to your house of representatives for freely communicating their sentiments on a subject so interesting to all the colonies; and are so far from considering it as a desire of dictating to the other assemblies, that they highly applaud them for their attention to American liberty; and hope the measures they have taken on this important occasion, will fully convince them that the general assembly of the colony of New-York, harmonize with those of the other colonies in their representations for redress: They perfectly agree with your house in their opinion of the fatal consequences which must inevitably attend the operation of the several acts of parliament imposing taxes and duties in the American colonies; and have therefore prepared petitions to his Majesty, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and a representation to the commons of Great-Britain, praying relief from the grievances they labour under: They entertain with your house the firmest confidence in his Majesty's known clemency and tender regard for all his subjects, and the candour and justice of the British parliament, and are not without hopes that the united supplications of all the colonies will prevail on our most gracious sovereign and the parliament, to grant effectually redress, and put a stop for the future to measures so directly repugnant to the true interest of the mother country and the colonies.

In the Name, and by Order of the General Assembly,
I am with the greatest Respect
Your most obedient humble Servant,
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Speaker.

Assembly Chamber, City of New York,
the 31st Day of December, 1768.

Advertisements.

A MAN of an unexceptionable moral Character, well acquainted with the HEBREW, GREEK and LATIN Languages, capable and willing to teach them grammatically, in the Order here mentioned, beginning with the *Hebrew* and ending with the *Latin*, may meet with Encouragement, applying to the Printer hereof.

RUTH JOHNSON,

Widow of the late Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, *School-Master.*

HAVING taken a convenient House in Church street (almost opposite to Capt. Owen Roberts) which is both airy and cool in Summer, and warm in Winter; has opened a SCHOOL there, where is taught READING, WRITING ARITHMETICK, and all kinds of NEEDLE-WORK. She takes this method to solicit the countenance and support of her late Husband's Friends, of which she hopes not to prove unworthy;——and will take in a few Schoolers as Day-Boarders.

JOHN WATSON,

GARDENER and SEEDSMAN,

TAKES this method to acquaint the Public, that it is now a proper season to remove Trees, and that he has got to dispose of, a great variety of grafted and inoculated FRUIT TREES of the best kinds, viz. Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Nectarins, Apricots, English Walnuts, Mulberries, &c. &c. Also Garden Seeds, Tools and Flower Roots, just imported.—The curious may be supplied with collections of Seeds and Plants, of the best and most valuable kinds of Flowering Trees, Shrubs, &c. the produce of this and adjacent provinces.——Whoever please to favour him with their orders, may depend on having fresh seeds, and good plants, the latter being raised from seeds in his Nursery, and will be put up in a proper manner for exportation.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the proprietors of Lands and Low-Water Flats, or trustees for any such, on which the Fortification Line is built, from Granville's-Bastion to the wharf of Thomas Lamboll, Esq; THAT WE the Commissioners appointed for valuing such lands and low water flats, are ready to receive their claims; and therefore desire every one, who has not been already satisfied, to give in the same, and to shew their rights and titles, to either of us, as soon as possible, in order that their damages may be ascertained to the best of our judgment.

ISAAC MAZYCK.
GABRIEL MANIGAULT.
BENJAMIN SMITH.
JOHN SAVAGE.
THO. SMITH, (Broad-street.)

TO BE SOLD, by
HARVEY & BATY,

LONDON and NEW-YORK Madera Wine, by the pipe, quarter-cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons, and in bottles by the dozen; old Jamaica, West-India, and Northward Rum, by the hogshead, quarter-cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons; old Cherry Brandy, by the cask and three gallons, Geneva in cases, casks, and jugs, and by the three gallons; Arrack, Claret, Frontiniac, Mountain, London Porter, and sundry other Liquors in bottles, by the dozen, and Vinegar by the three gallons; a small quantity of the best London single-refined Loaf Sugar.——Likewise just imported, in the last vessels from the Northward, a few casks of fresh Ship Bisket.

The above Liquors are all warranted genuine as imported, and of the best quality, and may be had very reasonable, at their store in Gadsden's-Alley, next door Crouch's Printing-Office.

N. B. Orders from the Country, will be punctually complied with.

Daniel Bourdeaux,

Has lately imported, FOR SALE, at his Store in Tradd-Street:

CHOICE WEST-INDIA RUM, by the hogshead or quarter-cask;—Northward distilled ditto, by the like quantity;—Haynes's double BEER, in whole and half barrels;—superfine FLOUR; Ship and Butter BISKET;—BAR IRON, and some excellent CASTILE SOAP, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS

DESIRES all persons indebted to the late Co-partnership of *LIVINGSTON & CHAMPNEYS*, immediately to discharge their bonds, notes and accompts, there being an absolute necessity for having their affairs settled, in order that he may settle with the Executors of *Mr. George Livingston*.——He also hopes for a continuance of the favours of the friends of said co-partnership, as he will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may please to employ him.

N. B. He has SEVEN BOATS constantly in his employ, of the following burthens, all decked viz. one of 140 barrels, two of 120, three of 100 and one of 60, and can have more occasionally.

TO BE LETT,

A Large convenient SHOP, Compting House, and Dry Cellars, &c. next door to Messrs. Lennox's, in Elliott-street. Enquire of JOHN M'CALL.

WHEREAS the partnership of WARD & LEGER, having expired upwards of twelve months since, and as the former intends to depart the province, there is a necessity of closing all their concerns, without delay: They therefore desire all persons indebted to them, to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, must blame themselves for the consequences.

For LONDON or the MARKETS,
THE HERMAPHRODITE BETSEY,
JOHN LESUER Master.

FOR Freight or Passage, having good Accommodations, apply to said Master on board, at Price's Wharf, or
WILSON, CORAM, WAYNE, & Co.

WANTED, as Apprentices to a Merchant, one or two YOUTHS, of sober, honest, and industrious characters, and of good reputable families. Enquire of the printer.

For *Portugal, Spain*, or any Port in *Great-Britain*, and a *MARKET*.
The Ship THREE-BROTHERS,
JOHN WHITEFIELD Master.
Burthen about 700 Barrels of RICE.

FOR Freight apply to said Master, at Mr. *Bunbury's* Store in Union street: He has to dispose of a few Barrels of BADIFORD ALE.

To be Sold, Cheap.

ALL sorts of ready made ox-cart, horse-cart, and chair WHEELS. Enquire of JOHN LAMPUT, opposite Mrs. Logan, and William Moultrie, Esq; on Trott's-Point.

THE Copartnership of CORRIE & CARSANS being expired, they return their most sincere and grateful acknowledgements to their friends, for the favour of their custom, and hope for a continuation of the same, to
WILLIAM & JAMES CARSAN.

IF a small SILVER WATCH, the maker's name *Moore*, (No. 7424.) the figures ix. x. & xi. on a china plate, much defaced, and a piece broke out near the locking spring, should be offered for sale, a reward of TEN POUNDS will be paid on apprehending the person and giving notice to
January 31st, 1769. JOB COLCOCK.

On Wednesday the 22d of February next, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day after, will be sold at public auction, at Mr. Nightingale's up the Path:

ALL the Estate of Mr. GEORGE LIVINGSTON, deceased, consisting of a plantation on Cane-Acre, near Parker's ferry, containing upwards of 1600 acres of good rice, corn, and indico land, with a great reserve of water.

Also another tract on Pedee river, containing 1050 acres of as good land as any in the province, and about 20 valuable slaves, among whom are a good boatman, and as good an indico maker as any in the province; one half of a coasting Scooner, burthen 100 barrels, with a new suit of sails and otherways compleatly fitted. AND,

On the Wednesday following, will be sold at the plantation on Cane Acre,

ALL the stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. plantation tools, and the crop of corn.

All sums under thirty pounds to be cash, and for all above, credit will be given until the first of January, 1770, paying interest from the date, and giving approved security, to
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
GEORGE LIVINGSTON, } Executors.

Philip Tidyman,

JEWELLER and GOLDSMITH,

Hath just imported, in the LITTLE CARPENTER, *Capt.* MAITLAND, *from LONDON:*

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
Of PLATE & JEWELS, *viz.*

EPERGNES, kitchens, tea-kettles, cauldle cups, punch bowls, bread baskets, coffee pots, large and small waiters, candlesticks, tankards, mugs, bottle stands, sauce boats, castors with silver and wood frames, knives and forks, solid handles in mahogany cases, ivory ditto, sugar basons and baskets, milk pots, turens, soop and punch ladles, salts, spurs, spoons, buckles, &c. &c. necklaces, ear-rings and aigrets of diamonds, garnets, paste, &c. diamond, and all other sorts of real and false stone rings, and breast buckles, fine paste shoe knots and buckles, all of the newest patterns, gold watches and chains, gold headed canes, Pinchbeck and silver ditto, dress swords, couteaus, pocket books, jewelled and plain combs, stwee cases, and trinkets of all sorts, with barometers, thermometers, and all kinds of optic glasses, to be had on his usual low terms, at his shop in Broad-street.

To be Sold,

And may be entered upon immediately;

A PLANTATION in Christ-Church parish, containing 337 acres, formerly belonging to John Daniel; it is exceeding good land and well timbered, has several thousand cords of oak and hickory fire-wood on it, is not more than six miles from Charles-Town, and very convenient to several good landings: The market might be attended to great advantage, and a handy boat, with proper management, may, with ease, make a trip every day to town with wood: There is very good clay for brick-making on it, and a brick-yard already settled, with a reservoir of water for swimming the cattle that tread the clay; a great quantity of wood for burning brick and lime very near the brick field; also a small dwelling-house, kitchen, and other out-houses, a good barn and corn-house, and every convenient building needful on a plantation.

One, two, or three years credit will be given, with interest and approved security.
JOHN ROSE.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

IS framing a very long WHARF or KEY, at the North End of the Town, between 8 and 900 Feet in Length (from North to South) on the River, at the End whereof any Ship that comes over the Bar may lie, from one End to the other, fully loaded, and hawl off at any Time of Tide; and will be much obliged to Gentlemen *any Way concerned in Vessels*, for their BALLAST, delivered at said Wharf, where there is every necessary Convenience for discharging with the greatest Dispatch.

N. B. *Ten or a Dozen large Vessels can be discharged together, very readily and conveniently.*

A NEW EDITION of all the WORKS of the celebrated JOHN WILKES, Esq; is now publishing by Mr. JAMES RIVINGTON, Bookseller, in New-York, in 3 Vols. Octavo, at the low Price of *Two Dollars* and *a Quarter* the Sett. ☞ *The Paper manufactured, and all the Printing performed, in America.* ☜ Subscriptions taken in at the Printing Office in *Broad street.*

ROGER CHAMPNEYS,

INTENDS TO FOLLOW THE BUSINESS OF
VENDUE MASTER,

AND will be obliged to his FRIENDS that may please to employ him in that branch; also in the
FACTORAGE BUSINESS,

which he intends likewise to follow, and has a convenient store on his Brother's wharf for carrying on the same.

Where may be had *Jamaica, West-India* and *Northward RUM*, and *Madera WINE*, by the quarter cask, or any quantity, not less than three gallons, for cash, or three months credit.

Orders from Town or Country, will be faithfully and punctually attended to.

ANDREW RUTLEDGE,

Acquaints his Friends, that he has just imported, in the London, *Capt.* Curling, *from LONDON:*

A neat and general Assortment of GOODS;

WHICH, he assures his customers, he shall dispose of on the LOWEST TERMS:—And, as he took a great care in the choice of them, hopes to give satisfaction to those who will favour him with their custom.

Exceeding good OSNABRUGS, at 3/6 a yard, for *cash.*

WHEREAS we now find (from sundry losses in our trade at George-Town) that we cannot fully pay all our debts, and, being desirous to do strict justice, so far as is in our power, putting all persons that we are indebted to on a footing; do hereby request a meeting of all our creditors, in Charles-Town, at Mr. Dillon's, on Wednesday the 5th day of April next, in order to determine on some plan for securing to them a proportion of their several demands on us, so far as can then be done and in our power to do: And, in the mean time, we desire that our several creditors will furnish us with a state of their demands.——And, that all persons indebted to us, will immediately pay or settle the same, the better to enable us to satisfy our creditors.

SHACKELFORD & LUPTAN.

George Town, January 27th, 1769.

Jonathan Sazazin,

JEWELLER,

HAS JUST IMPORTED, In the *Heart of Oak*, *Captain Gunn, from LONDON:*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELLERY & PLATE;

Consisting of the following Articles, viz.

TANKARDS, coffee pots, waiters, punch bowls, ladles and strainers, sugar dishes, tea and cream pots, castors in silver and wood frames, table, tea spoons and ladles, swords and cuttaus, silk and morocco sword belts of all kinds, green handle knives and forks in shagreen cases, spare shagreen cases, double flint glass candlesticks, womens and mens stone shoe, knee and stock buckles, from £. 5 to £. 70 a pair, of a variety of patterns, and the newest fashion, diamond, ruby, emerald, topaz, opal, marcasite, garnet, paste and pearl necklaces, ear and finger rings, with aigrets sprigs and pins, plain Tortoise shell and jewelled combs, ivory and pearl fish and counters, and every article in the JEWELLERY and SILVER-SMITHS WAY, may be had at his Shop, at as low an advance as any ever yet sold in the province, and for cash, as cheap as may be bought in the Retail Shops in London.

All kinds of JEWELLERY & SILVERSMITHS WORK done at said shop, as usual, in the neatest manner, and with the quickest dispatch.——Where most Money is given for Old Plate and Jewels.

N. B. Silversmiths forging and planishing hammers, and most kind of Silversmiths Tools, sold as above.

TO BE LETT,

(And entered upon the first day of July next:)

THE Dwelling-House, cut houses, a coach-house, two stables, kitchen, wash-house, garden, &c. now in the occupation of *John Stuart*, Esq; in Tradd street. For further particulars, enquire of *JOHN-PAUL GRIMKE.*

☞ Who has imported, in several of the last Vessels from London, an assortment of *JEWELLERY*, and sundry pieces of *PLATE*, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED ON HIRE by the Month,

An able NEGRO PORTER:

INQUIRE at Timothy's Printing-Office, in Broad-Street.

For SALE.

EITHER part, or the whole of a LOT of LAND, situate in George-street, Ansonborough, one hundred feet front, and one hundred and sixty-two deep. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to JOHN MATTHEWES.

Who hereby acquaints his Friends, he has not yet sold his Negro Shoe-makers, therefore can supply them with Boots, Shoes, &c. as usual.——Likewise for sale, a quiet orderly Negro Wench, a good washer. Enquire as above.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at the Printing-Office in Broad-Street.